that ...*(Interruptions)*... in these unauthorised colonies, the work of ...*(Interruptions)*... construction of roads, drainage, water supply has been taken up and during the financial year 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 885 crores has been sanctioned. ...*(Interruptions)*... During the financial year 2009-10, a provision of Rs. 786 crores has been made ...*(Interruptions)*... and Rs. 638 crores have been released. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : बजट कहां से आया? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: The progress is being monitored by the GNCTD. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question Number 205. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What is this, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: They are taking the House for granted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, you have been heard across the House. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 205 please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कमाल अख्तर : महोदय ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री कमाल अख्तर : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति : आप अभी नहीं पूछ सकते।

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सप्लीमेंटरी पूछने के लिए बड़ा नेता होना या आगे बैठना जरूरी है?

श्री सभापति : नहीं, बिल्कुल जरूरी नहीं है। आप बैठ जाइए। प्रश्न संख्या 205.

Assessment of urban poverty

*205. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the estimates of the Planning Commission, urban poor for the years 1993-94 and 2004-05, based on the Uniform Recall Period method, has increased from 76 million to 91 million during this period;

(b) whether any assessment has been made by her Ministry or any other agency to find out the condition of migrants who have reached urban areas from villages;

(c) the details thereof;

(d) whether the India Urban Poverty Report, 2009, finds gender discrimination affecting women greatly; and

(e) the details of schemes, with physical targets and achievements during the last three years targeting women among urban poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) As per the estimates of the Planning Commission, based on the Uniform Recall Period method, the number of urban poor population has increased from 76.34 million to 80.80 million during the years 1993-94 and 2004-05.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has brought out 'India Urban Poverty Report 2009' containing research papers/ academic papers on key facets of urban poverty such as economic development and urban poverty, gender dimensions of urban poverty, poverty and migration, unorganized sector and urban poverty, etc. The Report, based on study findings; reveals that (i) rural migrants into urban areas have lower probability of being poor than the local population and (ii) among migrants, the incidence of poverty is higher for rural-urban migrants compared to urban urban-migrants.

(d) The chapter in India Urban Poverty Report on "Gender Dimensions of Urban Poverty" observes that women in urban areas are affected due to poverty and gender discrimination.

(e) The scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, which has been comprehensively revamped with effect from 1.4.2009, is the major scheme for addressing the issues of urban poverty with focus on women. The scheme has 5 major components:

(1) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)

(2) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)

(3) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)

(4) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

(5) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) component under Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) targets at:

(i) Assistance to groups of urban poor women for setting up gainful self employment ventures - UWSP (Loan & Subsidy)

(ii) Revolving Funds for Self-Help Groups (SHGs)/Thrift & Credit Societies (T&CSs) formed by the urban poor women - UWSP (Revolving Fund).

Further, under the Guidelines of SJSRY, it is stipulated that the percentage of women beneficiaries under USEP and STEP-UP shall not be less than 30%.

The physical targets and achievement under SJSRY during the last three years are as follows:

	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
No. of urban poor assisted to set up individual/group micro enterprises	120000	136178	120000	181050	120000	184736
No. of urban poor provided skill training	150000	167364	150000	248264	150000	303418

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सभापति महोदय, urban population जो 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार 28 प्रतिशत है, 2026 तक उसके 38 प्रतिशत होने का अनुमान है। साथ ही urban growth के 67 प्रतिशत रहने का अनुमान है। 2001 से 2026 के बीच देश की जनसंख्या बढ़कर 370 मिलियन होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है जिसमें urban population 250 मिलियन होगी। यानी 30 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की सीमा रेखा के नीचे होंगे। महोदय, जब तक राज्य सरकार urban population को land security नहीं देगी, आप चाहे जितनी भी स्कीमें या प्रोग्राम बना लें, उनकी स्थिति सुधरने वाली नहीं है। इसलिए 11वीं योजना के working group में इस पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया था। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि 11वीं योजना के वर्किंग ग्रुप ऑन अरबन पॉवर्टी में सिक्योरिटी ऑफ लैंड टेन्योर टू पुअर की सिफारिश की है? अगर हां, तो इसके रिकमंडेशन की डिटेल्स बताएं और मंत्रालय किस रिकमंडेशन को लागू करने की दिशा में क्या कदम उठा रहा है?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, as we said in the reply, the total number of urban people suffering from poverty has increased in the period between 1993-94 and 2004-05. But this is in absolute terms. In terms of percentage, it has actually come down. In the period 1993-94, it was 32.4 per cent.. In the period 2004-05, it has come down. What I could make out from the hon. Member's question is that he wanted to know about the security of tenure to the people living below the poverty line in the urban areas. This is what has been planned under the Rajiv Awas Yojana. The scheme has already received with the clearance of the Planning Commission. It has now gone to the States and the security of land tenure for the urban poor will be finalised. The Prime Minister has already said that we have started the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for the urban areas. We will accelerate this programme also. Today, lakhs of our citizens live in slums which lack of basic amenities. We wish to make our country slum-free as early as possible in the next five years. We will provide better housing facilities to slum dwellers through a new scheme called the Rajiv Awas Yojana.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न के पार्ट-(e) का जवाब नहीं दिया है। मैंने उनसे पूछा था कि उन स्कीम्स का डिटेल्स बताएं जो फिजिकल टारगेट्स एडं अचीवमेंट्स के साथ जिनमें अरबन पुअर महिलाओं के लिए लक्ष्य रखा गया है। लेकिन मंत्री जी ने अरबन पुअर के लिए एस.जे.एस.आर.वाई. के तहत जो

फिजिकल टारगेट्स एंड अचीवमेंट्स है, वह ही बताया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि वे सदन को बताएं कि एस.जे.एस.आर.वाई. में महिलाओं के लिए 30 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य रखा गया था। क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों में ये लक्ष्य पूरे किए गए हैं? अगर हां, तो इसका पूरा डिटेल्स बताएं और महिलाओं के संदर्भ में विशेषकर बीमारू राज्यों के बारे में, बीमारू राज्य - बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में डिटेल दें?

श्री सभापति : सवाल पूछिए।

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, as we have said in our reply, under the SJSRY, there is a separate programme called the Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP). It is a women-centric programme. The Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) component targets at assistance to groups of urban poor women for setting up gainful self-employment ventures – UWSP (loan and subsidy), and revolving funds for Self-Help Groups (SHGs)/Thrift and Credit Societies formed by the urban poor women - UWSP (Revolving Fund).

Further, under the guidelines of the SJSRY, it is stipulated that the percentage of women beneficiaries under the USEP and STEP-UP shall not be less than 30 per cent. We have been achieving this target.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, in the light of the fact that there are conflicting estimates which place the total number of urban poor to be significantly higher than the figures of the Planning Commission, and what is worse, in the Gini coefficient on urban poverty, which measures the intensity of inequality in the urban poor, there have been a significant increase in the density and the inequality of urban poverty. What measure does the Government have, if any, for a more accurate assessment of the total number of urban poor, and what are the measures to bring down the incidence of growing urban inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, as the hon. Member knows it, and as I have said it in my reply, the figures, which we gave here, are based on the Uniform Recall Period method. Now, that is a way of measuring urban poverty as it is known. There is the other Mixed Recall Period method. But the Uniform Recall Period method is a more effective process. Sir, I also mentioned that though in absolute terms, the number of urban people suffering from urban poverty has increased between 1993-94 and 2004-05, the percentage of people suffering from urban poverty has gone down from 32.4 per cent to 25.7 per cent. And I also mentioned in my answer that this Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is specifically targeted at reducing urban poverty by providing various sources of self-employment and wage employment to urban poor with a special target towards the urban poor women, and besides that, the various Ministries have other programmes. As you know, the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension, the Widow Pension and the ICDS, they all targeted the urban poor. So, there is an overall holistic approach by the Government to reduce urban poverty in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Praveen Rashtrapal.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. In fact, the Ministry itself is having a very significant nomenclature. It is housing and urban poverty alleviation. In fact, the poverty alleviation cannot be done by one Ministry; the entire Government has to work in that direction. In fact, according to the comparative figure of 1993-94 to 2004-05, we all hope that in view of the introduction of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, the migration of poor people from rural areas to urban areas will decrease and hence, there will be an improvement in the near future. However, I request the hon. Minister to find out a possibility whether his own Department can provide employment to urban poor because they are doing housing activity; whether this Ministry will take up the matter with the Union Cabinet that in all the housing activities in urban areas only urban poor people should be employed. That is my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: It is a very well thought out question, Sir, and the Ministry is already aware of this. You know that there are two programmes for housing of the urban poor. One programme is the BSUP and the other is ISPDP. Both these programmes are building houses for the urban poor. Now, it has already been instructed to the different State Governments that these groups of urban poor should be given priority if they want to do construction work in the houses being built for the poor people. So, what the Member is mentioning, the Ministry has already issued guidelines to that effect.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Very good. Very good.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Karat.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Thank you, Sir. I welcome that part of the report which deals with a Gender Dimension of Urban Poverty because indeed, in a patriarchal society women do share disproportionate burden of poverty. However, the figures which have been provided in the Minister's reply reflect a pattern of 'exclusive growth' instead of the 'inclusive growth' which we have been promised. For example, even going by your figures, whereas urban poverty has increased so much, the number of people who have been covered, if you take one third of it, is the princely number of 60,000 women in the whole country. You have had 60,000 woman beneficiaries, and the target itself is only 1,20,000.

As far as Self-Help Woman Groups are concerned, the actual amount of revolving fund, the actual marketing and training facilities are what is crucial for the sustainability of these Woman Self-Help Groups. So, would the Minister kindly inform the House whether he will shift from 'exclusive growth to 'inclusive growth' by increasing your targets in a much more substantive manner? And would he also kindly inform the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: .....whether he will give them that marketing outlets? For example, he has so many marketing outlets of the Central Government in different States. Will he, at least, reserve a percentage of those outlets for Urban Self-Help Groups to be able to sell their products, including railways, if I might add?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Madam, your point on gender discrimination and gender problem among the urban poor is well taken. One of the reasons for urban poverty is migration. As you know, out of our total population of 1,029 million, 307 million are migrant population. Out of that, the female migrants constitute 216.7 million. So, a large number of women are migrating and it is seen that the migration of women mainly takes place due to marriage. Sixty-four per cent of the women are moving from rural areas to the urban areas due to their marriage. We have fixed the targets under the SJSRY for 2009-10 laying particular emphasis on the problems of women. We have set the targets for 2009-2010. The number of urban poor to be assisted for individual micro enterprises is 25,000. The number of urban poor women to be assisted for group micro enterprises is 25,000. The number of urban poor women to be assisted for thrift and credit with revolving fund assistance is 50,000. The number of urban poor to be imparted skill training is two lakhs. So, we have set quite an ambitious target in the whole programme and we are providing them. You will be happy to know that our achievement, as reported on 15.11.2009, is very good with regard to women. The number of urban poor women already assisted for group micro enterprises is 10,556. The number of urban poor women assisted for thrift and credit with revolving fund assistance is 20,338. The number of urban poor imparted skill training is 76,972. So, we are making considerable progress towards empowering women in the urban areas, especially, the urban poor.

Telephone advisory committee

*206. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines of his Ministry for the appointment of MPs on the Telephone Advisory Committee and the tenure of such Committee;

(b) whether there has been an inordinate delay in the appointment of such Committee in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) whether there has been a delay in the case of other States too?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.